

# LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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**INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION  
INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
JOINT MEETING, INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 6-7  
BE THERE**

## THE JOINT MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

It is hoped that the postponed meeting of the library associations will attract a large number of librarians and trustees from all parts of the state. The program has been changed slightly from that printed on page 78 of the October Occurrent, but it is still strong and attendance at the various sessions will be amply repaid by the new ideas

and inspiration to be obtained. Trustees, make a special point of sending your librarian. Librarians, see that your board members attend.

## A FEW GENERAL PRINCIPLES IN LIBRARY TRAINING.

By Rena Reese, of the Public Library,  
Denver, Colo.

(Reprinted from Bulletin of the New  
Hampshire Public Libraries.)

The smallest organized public library should have at least one assistant even if it be for part time only. Such a plan is the only one whereby a normal life can be secured for the librarian and consequently adequate service to a community. Time for rest and recreation, for illness or even temporary indisposition and for an annual vacation must be allowed. Librarians have even been known to die or marry, and unless someone is ready to assume a vacated position, the library's work is in confusion, there is much useless expenditure of energy and the entire community suffers in consequence.

The selection and training of such an assistant are of vital importance and cannot be emphasized too strongly. What method shall the librarian use to secure best results, and how shall she safeguard herself from embarrassment and perhaps difficulty in the plan she pursues? May we not consider a few fundamental ideas in library service and so help the librarians of the small libraries to formulate their own plans for presentation to boards which are not easy to convince, may be, of the importance of standardized service?

First, I wish to consider the selection of the assistant. This is of great importance, for, by a mistake, the librarian may find an "old man of the sea" so firmly fastened about her neck that she would be glad to exchange her burden for a mill-stone. Selection should always be made on a professional and not a personal basis. This is most difficult in the little town or city where human relations are much closer than in the large city and where personal bias or perhaps family relationship is apt to prevail and influence the choice. To the librarian of the small library I would say, therefore, set certain standards and requirements, let these be known and then live up to your own statements. Certain limitations in regard to age and education must always be established no matter how small the library. Certainly no one with less than a high school education should be considered and, in addition to education, a recognized love of books and a sufficient breadth of reading, so far as is consistent with age and opportunity, should be required. On this latter point the librarian has a right to demand much, as it is a well known truth among librarians and teachers that the reading of standard works is usually accomplished before the age of twenty. It is, therefore, not too much to ask that candidates for positions have knowledge gained from actual reading of the English and American poets, novelists and dramatists. Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, Shelley, Thackeray, Scott, Dickens, George Eliot, Thomas Hardy, Cooper, Hawthorne, Poe, Longfellow one can go on with a dozen more—these and all other names which have made the literature of the English language great, should be more than hearsay to the young woman who aspires to guide and counsel others in the selection of books. In the literature of foreign languages, there should be familiarity with the best known authors. It is important, too, that candidates know the literature which each author represents. I have known high school girls who had read Ibsen and Maeterlinck and thought that both were Americans. To a certain extent, this is the

fault of the teacher who fails even to mention the fact of nationality. There should be some knowledge of the Bible. I always hesitate to make this recommendation. It seems to be unfashionable, or un-American, or impracticable, but it seems to me to be "un-literary" not to know the Bible. It seems that this knowledge must be gained by hook or crook for it is not taught in the public schools, Sunday-school instruction is fragmentary and the old-fashioned grandmother and grandfather who could tell Bible stories have ceased to exist. However, I still insist that one should know at least the names of the books of the Bible and be able to identify the great Biblical characters even if she must gain such knowledge by self-instruction.

Age limitations are the second important factor in the requirements for library service. Few women under twenty have poise, knowledge and experience sufficient to justify their employment in a public library, and few women over forty are able to acquire a new subject and do satisfactory work in it. If I had my choice, however, of a woman under twenty and one over forty, I would not hesitate in selecting the former, provided personal qualifications were equal, for I would find the younger woman more adaptable, ambitious, enthusiastic and teachable. I have never seen nor heard a good definition of personality and yet we all have our ideas of what constitutes it. Surely it is not merely beauty and grace of face or form. It may be those in part but added to any pleasing physical qualifications, there should be spiritual and mental assets combined with a graciousness of manner such as shall make a man or woman pleasing, companionable and human. Perhaps I am describing a paragon and maybe I can emphasize my point in a better way by means of a negative and say that surely no one wants a cold, unapproachable, irritable and altogether impossible person anywhere before the public, much less in a library, where human contact and social service are as important as books.

The librarian probably will have appli-

cations from several candidates. She should be quite frank in stating her requirements. When the time has come to select even one assistant, she should give an examination in cultural branches suitable for those who have met the standards in education, fitness and age. This method may exclude the mayor's daughter, the minister's cousin who is in frail health, the elderly, decayed gentle and the generally unfit. There may be a little flurry of antagonism, but if papers are fairly graded and the best one is known to win—a fair race and no favors—the method will win in the long run. Such a plan will prove a mighty bulwark, for if assistants are chosen on any other basis and a time should come when a librarian wishes to exclude an undesirable person, she will not have a foot to stand upon or any reason to give except a personal one, which can never be a good one.

Selection has been emphasized as the first and most important item. The second is training.

The assistant is selected and she arrives at the library upon the day and hour appointed. First and foremost, impress her with the fact that she has been selected for her qualifications, that you have insisted that such standards be maintained and that now it is her duty to justify your position. Insist upon courtesy, promptness, and intelligent service. If her examination paper, although better than others, showed weakness in some places, tell her of those points and suggest the reading of books which she should have read.

The problem of instruction in technical library methods will be proportioned according to time permitted and the needs of the library. There should be some every day for a definite period. Class-room instruction, such as the larger libraries provide, is evidently impossible for the small library. Some formal instruction should nevertheless be given. If the library does not open too early for convenience, this could be done for one hour before opening. If this plan does not seem practical, the least busy hour of the day should be utilized.

Since the circulation of books is the library's immediate point of contact with the public, the first instruction should be given in the method of charging books and in shelf arrangement and location. The system of classification should be taught and should be memorized by the pupil. When new books arrive, ask her to check the bill and arrange in order for accession. She will enjoy handling and seeing the books and should the librarian make the accession record, she should instruct the new assistant at the same time. Require her to classify each book, making her record on a slip of paper for inspection and revision. Mistakes or poor judgment should be explained and correct work commended. Secure sample handwriting cards from Library Bureau and require practice in library handwriting for a few minutes every day. If the library owns a typewriter instruction should be given in its use, but the importance of a clear and legible handwriting on many of the library's records is such that no typewriter can take the place of hand work in many instances. After mechanical processes and tools are sufficiently mastered, shelf-listing and simple cataloging should receive the larger share of attention. In reference work make outlines for the examination of books in groups, requiring description of the contents and give a few actual problems in answering questions. Keep a record for yourself from day to day of questions asked and answered, and from the record select such questions for problems as will demonstrate the uses of the reference books in your library. It is unnecessary to speak of instruction in the mechanical preparation of books for shelf use, of pocketing, labeling and mending. The tendency of the average librarian of the small library is toward giving too much of this kind of work to new assistants who soon acquire the fixed idea that library work consists of contact with a series of paste and glue pots. Such work soon becomes drudgery, and if an over-emphasis is placed on its importance, the assistant loses

all her sense of proportion of the relations of paste and public.

In short, give the assistant opportunity for self-cultivation and development. Never crush the spirit of initiative and restrain and direct it only when it interferes with the policy of the library. The greatest librarians I know are those who listen to the suggestions of any assistant who has anything to offer. Such assistants are encouraged to improve themselves and are inspired with a peculiar devotion to the institution which they represent.

In suggesting these few ideas for the selection and training of assistants, it is pre-supposed that the librarian herself has the necessary knowledge for teaching and that she has such qualities of mind and heart as shall inspire younger workers. "Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?" is true of library instruction and in watching the development of an assistant, the librarian should place herself in the attitude of the learner and be ready for the new idea, the broadening of her own education and life. If the librarian should need help in outlining her course, there are a few excellent printed works which she will find useful. Probably the best for the small library is "An apprentice course for small libraries," written by the faculty of the library school of the University of Wisconsin and published by the A. L. A. publishing board.

An important factor in the professional life of the young librarian is membership in library associations, both in her own state and the American. Insist upon membership and attendance at some of the state meetings at least. Require her to read, also, the library periodicals. By so doing she will acquire more breadth in her ideas of the library profession in general and will realize more fully that library work is something more than checking out books to the neighbors. Furthermore, she will be inspired to self-improvement and may be interested in going to a library school. As a training class instructor, I never regret losing one of my pupils who has been ac-

cepted as a student in a library school, for the reason that, if after her course in the library and a probable one year's experience, she is still interested and inspired, I know that she is made of the right stuff. Furthermore, I know with some sense of self-satisfaction, that we have been her inspiration and that she will come back to us, or to some other library, better equipped to make her contribution to library service.

I have said nothing about the length of the course. This must be determined in each individual case and will depend upon the amount of time spent daily and the ability of the pupil. A definite statement is best, however, or the pupil will be discouraged over a seemingly endless prospect. Tell her of her progress occasionally and of the remaining subjects to be acquired. Above all, keep up her interest and she will think that library work is the finest occupation in the world for a woman; and it is.

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#### THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

Librarians will be interested in knowing just what the results of the campaign were. In the country as a whole instead of the goal of \$170,000,000, \$200,000,000 was raised. The American Library Association will receive as its share more than \$4,000,000 instead of \$3,500,000. Indiana was one of the first ten states to go over the top and hence will have a Y. M. C. A. hut "over there" named for the state. We raised \$700,000 more than our quota of \$5,000,000, Lake County being the banner county with double its quota raised, but all but twenty of our ninety-two counties reached their goals.

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#### BOOKS FOR MEN IN SERVICE.

At the time of planning the joint campaign it was expected that another book drive would be necessary in January in order to conserve funds for work overseas. The situation has been much altered by demobilization, and while books are still needed in large quantities it has been de-

cided to leave the problem to the initiative of the individual library. The following statement speaks for itself:

December 5, 1918.

"To the librarians: In view of the rapidly changing military situation, the Library War Service Headquarters has stated that 'it is not prepared to recommend, as it did at the Lake Placid conference, the urgent need of an intensive gift book campaign.'

"The Library War Finance Committee is in complete accord with the opinion of Headquarters; and, after careful consideration, has unanimously voted to rescind its action and to abandon the plan of staging a campaign for the week of January 13th. This action has been approved by the Library War Service Committee.

"Mr. Milam, assistant to the General Director, further reports that 'there is, however, an immediate need for many thousands of gift books, and if these can be collected promptly it will be possible to save funds for use in other important ways. If the intensive book campaign is called off, Headquarters will probably arrange to give immediate publicity to the need of more gift books, and will probably keep up this publicity as long as the need for it is justified, but this publicity will not be in the nature of an intensive campaign.'

"Whatever steps now become necessary to insure the donation of books will, therefore, be taken by Headquarters and you will undoubtedly receive from Washington suggestions as to your co-operation in the project.

"The Library War Finance Committee desires to express through me its sincere appreciation of your co-operation and your willingness to assist in the campaign as originally planned."

FRANK P. HILL,  
Chairman.

It is earnestly hoped that Indiana libraries will continue to call for gift books from their constituents, laying stress now on the need for good, up-to-date fiction. Books on the trades will still be wanted for the soldiers preparing for demobilization, German grammars and readers will doubtless

be called for by our boys in the zone of occupation, but cheerful, readable stories for hospital libraries and demobilization barracks will be the special need.

There is an especial need for the "Burleson" magazines in the hospitals and demobilization barracks. The system of placing a penny stamp on a used magazine and having it sent forward was productive of splendid results, but with the signing of the armistice the supply has dropped to almost nothing. Get the continued pressing need of these before your community at once and do all you can to stimulate the flow of these for at least six months more. The invalid and crippled men must have them. There is as much need now as ever before.

After the state meeting, Jan. 6th and 7th, there will be available for display in your towns, the American Library Association panel exhibits of photographs of the Library War Service. These should be of much help in obtaining more gift books, and they will also serve to prove to past contributors what service is actually being rendered to the boys. Please make your requests for the exhibit to the Public Library Commission which will arrange the schedule of dates.

In a number of cases, headquarters needing books quickly, has sent shipping instructions to libraries direct instead of through the Commission as state agent. In all cases honor such requests immediately but do not neglect to notify the Commission so that our record of Indiana contributions may be full and accurate.

#### LATEST INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A form letter dated December 18th has just reached the Commission office. This states that an A. L. A. dispatch office will be placed in Chicago and that thereafter Indiana books collected for the men in service will be sent there. Libraries, however, are still to report to the Commission for supplies and shipping instructions. It is requested that where possible, libraries box the fiction and non-fiction separately and be especially careful to mark on the box the



name of the library making the shipment. The Commission will still wish a report of the books sent forward in order that we may have an accurate record of the part played by Indiana libraries.

### O FOR A BOOK!

"O for a book and a shady nook!"

You recollect the rhymes,  
Written how many years ago

In placid happier times?  
Today no shady nooks are ours,

With half the world at strife,  
And dark ambition laying waste

The pleasant things of life;  
But still the cry for books is heard,  
For solace of the magic word.

"O for a book," the cry goes forth,

"O for a book to read;  
To soothe us in our weariness,  
The laggard hours to speed!"

From countless hospitals it comes,  
Where stricken soldiers lie,  
Who gave their youth, who gave their  
strength,

Lest liberty should die.  
How small a favor to implore:  
The books we've finished with—no more!

A book can have a thousand lives,  
With each new reader, one;  
A book should have a thousand lives,  
Before its course is run.  
And we few kinder things can do  
Our gratitude to show,  
Than give the freedom of our shelves  
To those that need it so.  
Nor let them ask without avail  
The sweet beguilement of a tale.

E. V. L. in Punch, June 26, 1918.

### CAMP WORK AT FORT HARRISON.

Before the camp library at Fort Harrison could be occupied, the armistice news and peace prospects led to the cancelling of the equipment orders and a decision against opening a separate library building at pres-

ent. Miss Julia Mason of the Princeton Public Library, who was to have taken charge, has been reassigned by the A. L. A. War Service to Camp Knox, Kentucky. There is a possibility that enlarging of the hospital at Fort Harrison will necessitate a library worker for the camp, even under the demobilization conditions. One of the Y. M. C. A. huts will remain open during the winter and a book collection will remain in charge of the Y. secretary. The Y. M. C. A. hut at the Aviation Repair Depot will also remain open for several months and books will be retained for the men here.

### CAMP WORK ELSEWHERE IN INDIANA.

At Interlaken and at Winona Lake were small camps which were to be served by Mrs. Jessup of Laporte and Miss Netter of Warsaw. Both camps were demobilized before the work fairly started, and the books available sent elsewhere.

Military Hospital No. 35 at West Baden is growing constantly. At present there are about 500 patients in the big Springs Hotel. The Red Cross has been looking after the recreational needs of the patients but the Library War Service is to have a part as well. A room off the Atrium has been set aside for the library and 1,500 volumes have been ordered shipped from Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. Magazine subscriptions have been placed, and it is hoped that Burleson magazines will come in in numbers.

Miss Lura Slaughter of the Spencer Public Library is to organize the library service in the West Baden hospital. Her board has released her for the organization period.

### NEED OF BURLESON MAIL.

Unfortunately, with the armistice came an almost universal cessation of the practice of forwarding personal magazines. Libraries can now take no more helpful action than obtaining publicity urging a continuance of the practice. The men in hospitals

and demobilization camps are famishing for newspapers and magazines. Miss Mason reports from Camp Knox that with 5,000 men to satisfy, they have had one sack of Burleson mail in two weeks. This will be needed in quantities for six months to come.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY FORT HARRISON FUND.

April 1st there was placed in the hands of the new Secretary of the Commission \$850.23, the balance remaining of the funds collected from the libraries of the state before the A. L. A. Library War Service was organized. It was decided that from this fund should be met not merely the book needs for Fort Harrison, but also those of the Aviation Repair Depot at the Speedway where 800 men were stationed.

In the seven months between April 1st and November 1st purchases were contracted for to the amount of \$808.43. Practically all of this was spent for technical books, the fiction for both camps being supplied from the works collected in the Indianapolis book drive. The following is the table of expenditures:

Books, Fort Harrison.....	\$603.90
Books, Speedway .....	187.07
Transportation of helpers.....	4.11
Supplies .....	13.35
Total .....	\$808.43

Much of the work at both camps has been done by the Commission workers, but we have had splendid help and co-operation from the staffs of the State Library and the Indianapolis Public Library. It was for the non-Commission workers that the transportation charges were paid.

At the present time about one hundred volumes of technical works are at the Commission offices awaiting orders from headquarters. These arrived just before the order to demobilize and were then not desired by the men at Fort Harrison. They will be sent where need is reported by Washington.

#### DOING AWAY WITH BORROWERS' CARDS.

Since the Elkhart Public Library is finding very satisfactory the Sioux City system of no borrowers' card, we have asked Miss Corwin to present to Occurrent readers her views after using the system for more than a year.

We were recently interested to be told that the Detroit Public Library was also to dispense with the readers' card, but investigation proved that while books were no longer to be charged on the reader's card, the reader must either carry an identification ticket or stop to obtain a slip from the registration desk each time he wished a book. All limits as to numbers or kinds of books to be borrowed have been removed in Detroit and this is a necessary preliminary of any adoption of the system. It is likewise a progressive step on the part of the library which feels that its business is to loan books, not to restrict their use.

#### WAR WORK AT HOME.

From CANADIAN LIBRARIES AND THE WAR, by George H. Locke, Chief Librarian Public Library, Toronto, Canada. Address made at Saratoga, July 3, 1918.

"There may be a tendency in some places to neglect the regular work for the special and more spectacular. There is a glamour about war work, and there is a feeling with many persons and institutions—if such can be said to have feelings—that there must be the 'soldier contact' and that to miss that experience is to be neglectful of one's duty. We have passed through this stage. It has been difficult sometimes to persuade people that to do their work efficiently and to co-operate so far as time and strength will permit in the patriotic efforts is the best way to serve their country. An efficient cataloger is restless to become a Red Cross worker at which she would be but an average person. Her idea is that she will then be doing something for her country—especially if she had a uniform.

"And this same phase of unrest imperils our libraries themselves. The spectacular work of the camps and of societies in connection with patriotic effort—all necessary to be done and to be encouraged—makes our regular work of supplying information and going through the routine of daily duties, the keeping of the homefires, seem gray and uninteresting. Let me warn you as one who has come through this and is now interested in the soldiers who are returning in large numbers maimed and broken in health, but cheerful and wanting to get into harness again, that the public library which has been kept lively—not merely alive—in the interval will have won its very way into the lives of the people to such an extent that it will be the center for co-operation with government commissions, schools, vocational training centers, hospitals, convalescent homes, and thus be a positive and permeating influence."

#### SECRETARY BAKER CENSORS THE CENSOR.

"With great satisfaction we learn from Washington that Secretary Baker promptly reversed the order barring certain books from the camp libraries as soon as it came to his attention. We do not know who the petty censor was who ruled out these volumes, but his ears must have burned if Secretary Baker's wrathful remark that 'American soldiers could be trusted to read whatever any other citizens could be trusted to read,' reached his ears. Naturally, so good a democrat as Mr. Baker must have resented the whole policy involved and must have been particularly outraged by the suppression of 'Why War,' of which his old Cleveland associate, Frederic C. Howe, is the author, and of 'Approaches to the Great Settlement,' by Miss Emily Greene Balch—the latter book being merely a compilation of official documents and European party utterances, without a single opinion by the author. Unfortunately, while great headlines and much space were given to the barring of these volumes, no newspaper has as yet printed one line about the

suppression of the suppressor. That is the way of our press. It will know better some day and will eventually realize how fortunate the United States has been in having so fine a liberal as Newton D. Baker at the head of the War Department during this war."

(From the Publisher's Weekly, November 16, 1918. p. 1722.)

#### CHARGING SYSTEM IN USE AT ELKHART.

The equipment for the charging system used at the Elkhart Public Library consists of a borrowers' register, borrowers' cards, and book cards. The borrowers' register is revised every two or three years, the names of those who, for various reasons, are no longer using the library are crossed off and their numbers given to new borrowers. We do not have a time limit and so long as one remains a borrower he retains the same number.

Herewith is a copy of both sides of the borrowers' card:

7112		191 Elkhart, Ind.,
Chandler, Harry		
820 High St.		
4c Pencil in fines	Signature.....	
Guarantor's Pledge	Borrower's Pledge	
I, the undersigned, hereby agree that I will be responsible for any loss or damage to the books of the Public Library issued to	I, the undersigned, hereby apply for the right to use the Public Library, promising to obey all its rules and to give immediate notice at the library of any change of address.	
	Signature.....	Address.....



We seldom ask for a guarantor, but at times as a protection to the library one is required. In each book is pasted a slip for the date when due and a pocket for the book card.

The borrower's card is kept at the library, and when once properly filed is not disturbed, except when corrections in the address are necessary.

In charging the book the borrower's number is written on the book card and on the slip in the back of the book, and the date the book is due stamped in both places.

This seems to me the simplest charging system yet devised. It has advantages over other systems and some disadvantages, but the latter are not so startling as to be alarming.

The chief advantages are:

First—It saves time. The record is made in only two places instead of three, and the necessity for the constant filing and re-filing of the cards is done away with.

Second—It saves money; viz., the salary paid for filing cards and the price of thousands of borrowers' cards.

The disadvantages are:

First—There is no complete record in one place of the number of books a borrower has out. This is the only essential feature of the ordinary charging system that this one does not cover. But what of it? We have not found a single borrower taking advantage of this fact, and we do not care if they do. The borrowers worry over this feature more than we do.

Second—It is frequently necessary to ask the borrower's name. We find, however, that our borrowers take pride in remembering their numbers, and the majority of them will give their number when handing in their books to be charged, or if we ask the name, will give their number. I sometimes fear that we shall come to know them by their numbers only.

The disadvantages are mostly in the librarian's mind, and fade away when the

system is thoroughly understood. We have found this to be true, and while not a large library, we have over 8,000 borrowers and circulate over 100,000 books per year.

We feared that the system might not work when we began to use it and kept the cards of the old system (the Newark) for a time, so that we could return to it if this one proved unsatisfactory. After a year's trial, we have destroyed the old cards, and are convinced that there are no more objectionable features than in any other system and that it is the most satisfactory in the long run.

In Mr. Dana's "Libraries" he says, "The charging system will grow simpler. The borrower's card is a burden; surely the future library will dispense with the card for the borrower." As the cards as we keep them are merely an alphabetical register of the borrowers, we have really dispensed with the borrower's card.

The Elkhart Public Library can claim no smallest part of the glory of originating this system or rather this courageous attempt to reduce the older systems to their lowest terms. That belongs to Miss Jeanette Drake of Sioux City, Ia., who has described the method clearly in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin of June, 1917. We acknowledge our indebtedness to her.

ELLA F. CORWIN, Librarian,  
Elkhart Public Library.

#### TOWNSHIP SUPPORT AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.

A recent opinion of the Attorney General of Indiana tends to clear up a point of law about which there has been much discussion in library circles. The township law is now shown to cover not merely the unincorporated portions of a township but also such incorporated towns in the township as are not already taxed for library purposes. Owing to the importance of the decision, it is here set forth for the consideration of interested library boards.

Indianapolis, November 15, 1918.

Mr. William J. Hamilton,  
Secy. of Public Library Commission,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir—In your letter of November 15th you call my attention to the Act of 1911, p. 330 (Sec. 4912 B. Burns Statutes 1914) and state that:

"In a township containing two incorporated towns A and B, the town of A has a library and a petition for township support has been filed with the advisory board. We hold that the law instructs the advisory board to levy a tax on each dollar of taxable property in the township exclusive of town of A but covering the property of the incorporated town of B.

"Will you kindly inform us whether it is your opinion that the property in B may be so taxed by township advisory board action or whether the advisory board may only levy taxes outside of all incorporated towns in the township. The practice varies in different parts of the state and we are anxious to know what you consider correct."

Under the provisions of this statute, if the library board of the town of A has filed a notice with the township advisory board of the township in which it is located giving the library board's consent to open the library and make it free to all the people of said township on condition that it would contribute to the support of the library and a petition of fifty or more taxpayers living in the township and owning real estate therein not already taxed for such library is presented to the advisory board, it then becomes its duty to make an annual appropriation and levy a tax of not less than five-tenths of a mill or more than one mill on each dollar of taxable property in the township, exclusive of the property of any city or town already taxed for such library.

The advisory board may levy the tax and make the appropriation without any

such petition being presented, but when such a petition is filed it must do so.

If the property located in the town of A is already taxed to support the library, the advisory board will not levy any library tax on it. If the town of B, located in and being a part of the township to which library privileges are extended by the library board is not already taxed to support a library of its own, the property in such town of B will be included by the advisory board in its levy made to support the library in the town of A, which has been opened for the use of all the township, including the town of B.

It is my opinion under the facts shown in your letter that the advisory board should levy a library tax on all taxable property in the township except that located in the town of A, already taxed for library purposes.

Yours very respectfully,  
(S.) ELE STANSBURY,  
Attorney General.

#### TOWNSHIP SUPPORT FUNDS.

Inasmuch as a number of libraries reported some little difficulty in obtaining direct control of funds collected by taxation for the township library service, the Board of Accounts ruled over a year ago that all such funds must be paid direct to the city treasurer and not to the township trustee. This ruling, however, did not have sufficient publicity to obtain results in all cases, so this fall at the instance of the Commission, the Board of Accounts took the matter up formally with the County Auditors in the following letter. Libraries are requested to call this letter to the attention of the auditors in case of any further disputes as to the disposition of the funds.

Indianapolis, October 24, 1918.

To County Auditors:

Where a township levies a tax for support of an established library in a city or incorporated town, the auditor in making dis-

tribution of the proceeds derived from such levy should pay same direct to the treasurer of such city or town.

Section 4912b, Burns' R. S., 1914, Acts 1911, p. 330, provides that a township may be taxed to support an established library in a city or incorporated town, and that the tax when raised should be paid over to the treasurer of such city or town where such library is located, to be held by such treasurer as a part of the library fund to be paid out only on warrants signed by the president and secretary of such library board. Under said act the advisory board has no authority over the fund after making the levy. The law itself directs that all of the money shall go to the library fund.

County auditors, in some instances, have paid to the township trustees the proceeds derived from said levy. This results sometimes in complicating the accounts of the trustee and in some cases the money fails to reach the treasurer of the city or town, thereby defeating the purpose of the levy.

If you have turned over to any trustee moneys for the purpose named, please confer with such trustee and see that he immediately pays same to the treasurer of the city or town maintaining the library for which the township has levied the tax. In the future, as stated above, you should pay all such moneys direct to the city or town treasurer, as provided in the act hereinbefore mentioned.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) G. H. HENDREN,  
State Examiner.

#### A HINT ON EXTENSION WORK.

From "Parnassus on Wheels" by Christopher Worley.

"It's no good writing down lists of books for farmers and compiling five-foot book shelves; you've got to go out and visit the people yourself—take the books to them, talk with teachers and bully the editors of country newspapers and farm magazines, and tell the children stories—and little by

little you begin to get good books circulating in the veins of the nation. It's a great work, mind you."

#### REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA, OCT. 1, 1917—SEPT. 30, 1918.

The advisory work of the Public Library Commission has increased materially during the past year. The work of the libraries of the state has been unusually difficult. Appropriations in some cases have been cut and even where left at last year's figure the purchasing power has been less. Librarians and boards have had to figure very closely to meet the added expenses, and the advice and help of the Commission has been sought as never before. In each phase of our work, war problems have been involved and have interfered with the service rendered to an appreciable extent. We must also call attention to the fact that of the Commission staff of seven, but three remain who were in the office September 30, 1917, and that with a staff of seven we have had ten resignations, among them, those of the secretary, a first and second assistant.

#### LIBRARY VISITS.

In spite of the fact that the coal shortage of last spring necessitated the closing of many libraries for six weeks and so prevented the staff visits planned during that period, the Library Commission is able to report 290 visits to the libraries of the state. This is less than the 296 reported last year, but better than the 226 of two years ago. Our ideal of reaching each public library in Indiana at least once a year was not attained, but we visited all but three. Our apologies are tendered to the Public Libraries of Brookville, Connorsville, and Salem for the enforced neglect. Of the visits, 47 were for the purpose of meeting with library trustees and 19 were organization visits.

### ORGANIZATION WORK.

Fourteen public library collections were organized and placed in shape for public service, as against fifteen last year. This organization work takes from one to three weeks for each library, depending on the size of the collection, the technical knowledge of the town librarian, and the volunteer help to be obtained from the students and other citizens of the town. In a number of cases the librarian who was to take charge had had no experience whatever and her instruction in the work was a vital part of the work to be accomplished.

### WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The work done in organizing school libraries has declined materially. Our first duty is toward public libraries and it was to aid them that the Commission was created. Two years ago we tried the experiment of paying all the expenses of organizing high school libraries without a specific appropriation, but our funds would not permit the continuance of this activity. This year we offered to reorganize any high school library if the local school board paid the living expenses of the organizer while at work. But only seven schools asked for our help this year as compared with twenty-nine under the original plan. This work is needed and it is hoped that in connection with the State Educational Department an extension of the Commission's activities here can be made possible.

### NEW LIBRARIES.

Owing to the war and the hesitancy of communities to assume new burdens at the present time, no new library organizations have been started during the war, though in Knox, Stilesville and Winslow there was serious consideration of new libraries. No grants for buildings are being made by the Carnegie Corporation during the period of the war, and where grants have already been made the construction was held up by the Council of National Defense unless the work was substantially under way.

In Hebron, Lowell, Oakland City, and Warren the library boards have opened library rooms during the year. Other towns where library service has during the past year been made available for the first time through the opening of new buildings are Atlanta, Brookston, Flora, Fortville, Owensville, Oxford, and Piercetown.

In six Indiana cities library boards reported organized in last year's report have become inactive. In no case had library service actually been rendered to the town and plans for such service have been deferred until after the war. The cities which we must now take from the library list of the state are Bourbon, Cloverdale, Morris-town, Petersburg, Sunman, and Yorktown. The lapsing of the library plans in Petersburg puts Pike County back on the list of four Indiana counties in which no public libraries exist.

### NEW BUILDINGS.

The new library buildings which have been opened to the public during the year just past are as follows:

Albion, June 2, 1918.  
Atlanta, October 12, 1917.  
Bloomington, February 1, 1918.  
Brookston, October 6, 1917.  
Brownsburg, September 24, 1918.  
Flora, August 16, 1918.  
Fortville, August 10, 1918.  
Gary, (Bailey Branch) January 13, 1918.  
Indianapolis, October 7, 1917.  
Owensville, November 1, 1917.  
Oxford, October 6, 1917.  
Piercetown, April 26, 1918.  
Rising Sun, April 30, 1918.  
Roann, August 3, 1918.  
Tell City, October 1, 1917.  
Worthington, April 1, 1918.

Buildings in the following towns are approaching completion: Columbia City, Converse, Grand View, La Grange, Merom, Milford, Monterey, Newburg, Paoli, Rockport, Van Buren, Vevay, Vincennes, and Warren.

Gifts of library buildings during the past

year are reported in the following communities:

Columbia City, S. G. Peabody, \$25,000, July, 1918.

\*Hebron, Carnegie Corporation, \$7,500, October, 1917.

\*Lowell, Carnegie Corporation, \$12,500, June, 1918.

Oakland City, Carnegie Corporation.

\*North Vernon, Carnegie Corporation, \$20,000, March, 1918.

\*Scottsburg, Carnegie Corporation, \$12,500, November, 1918.

Vevay, Carnegie Corporation, \$12,500, October, 1917.

In six Indiana communities, although gifts were obtained previous to the past year, the buildings have been deferred until after the war. These are Greenwood, Laporte, Linden, New Carlisle, North Judson, and Syracuse.

#### RURAL EXTENSION WORK.

Ten additional townships have voted support to city libraries and are to obtain service during the coming year. This is a good record in the fact of the usual difficulty of levying new taxes at a time like this. A few townships which served last year withdrew their support this year, but only a few. Indiana now has 166 townships obtaining library service under the Act of 1911 and 40 more served under the County Library Act. In 26 townships, however, the tax levied is less than the legal minimum of 5/10 of a mill and the service rendered under these conditions is correspondingly weak.

Cass County was the only county to take advantage of the County Library Act. Twelve townships in this county were without library service, and these are now to be served by the Logansport Public Library. The County Commissioners generously did not limit the levy to the legal minimum, but voted a tax of five cents on the hundred dollars and this will make possible strong service next spring.

\*Erection deferred until after the war.

In Tipton County an effort was also made to obtain county service but the mandatory petition failed in one township and the county commissioners refused the levy.

The county work in Switzerland County at Vevay and in Union County at Liberty is progressing splendidly and both library boards and citizens are enthusiastic over the possibilities. In Scott County and in Jennings County where no local library organization existed before the county act, small appropriations prevented the starting of service the first year, but in both counties library service will probably follow the payment of the January tax installment.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL.

The six weeks course in library training was given at Butler College in June and July. Thirty-seven students were enrolled but two were prevented by illness from completing the course. Three students are high school librarians, thirteen are the librarians of small public libraries, and the rest were assistants in libraries, large and small. The general courses were given by the Commission staff. Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library gave the course in Children's Work and Miss Virginia Tutt of the South Bend Public Library gave the course in Book Selection. The summer school training is one of the most helpful features of our work and each year more library boards apply for the admission of their assistants.

#### EXHIBITS.

The traveling art exhibits of the Library Art Club of Indiana are no longer handled as a part of the work of the Public Library Commission. It seemed wise a year ago to turn them over to the extension division of Indiana University, to be scheduled with other features of the extension work.

The Library Commission, however, circulated an exhibit of recommended Christmas gift books to fourteen libraries in various parts of Indiana. This aroused much interest wherever it was displayed. An ex-



hibition of posters and photographs presenting library progress in Indiana and the work of the Commission was a feature of the meeting of the Biennial Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in May. This same exhibit was displayed at three Indiana district library meetings.

#### DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A feature of the Commission's work which is of profit to libraries, library boards, and librarians is the series of district meetings or institutes which is scheduled each year. Last year there were fifteen such district meetings held in all parts of the state. Both librarians and board members attended these conferences and the discussions were always interesting and helpful. The subjects discussed ranged from janitor problems to county extension work, and from the librarian's part in war work to the use of Library of Congress cards in cataloging.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Libraries in all parts of the country have reported a decided falling off in circulation due to the fact that many former readers are using a large part of their spare time in the varied activities of war service. Study clubs are now rolling bandages and the individual readers have less free time as well. Even the school children are doing less reading than formerly.

However, the number of books lent showed a decrease of but seven per cent, being 41,518 as against 44,686 of a year ago. There were 33 new requests during the year and the total number of requests was 717, the associations holding books numbered 265. There were 76 new stations established this year. Collections were lent in all but nine of the 92 Indiana counties. These were Adams, Allen, Clay, Crawford, Howard, Jackson, Posey, Vanderburgh, and Vigo. In all of these counties except Crawford books were available to some of the residents through a local public library. There is doubt also as to the justice of including Vigo County in the list, as a West

Terre Haute church society borrowed a collection of books two years ago and repeated letters and calls have been unsuccessful in obtaining their return. The caretaker and guarantor went to war and the officers in both church and society refuse to act in the matter, hence a permanent addition to Vigo County's library facilities.

Sixty-six public libraries borrowed books to help them do extension work or in the case of a new or weak library to aid a scanty book appropriation.

With the many demands for assistance from districts without library service, the Traveling Library Department is not able to meet all demands for public library assistance, especially as the calls in such cases are apt to be for very late and popular books. Owing to this difficulty, the Commissioners at their last meeting made new regulations which will restrict this assistance to the libraries with incomes less than \$3,500, and to those whose boards are levying the full legal tax in their home communities.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARY REPORT.

(October, 1917-October, 1918.)

##### Total number requests filled:

New .....	331
Renewed .....	386
	<hr/>
	717

##### Total number books lent:

New .....	19,455
Renewed .....	22,063
	<hr/>
	41,518

##### Associations holding books during year:

		No. re- quests.	No. vol- umes.
Public libraries .....	66	274	18,808
Rural .....	16	24	804
Reading room .....	6	12	951
General reading .....	57	113	7,915
Clubs .....	37	97	1,654
Schools .....	83	197	11,386
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265	717	41,518
Number of new stations.....			76

### THE WAR SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Libraries and librarians in Indiana are contributing definitely to aiding community morale by keeping the regular service up to standard. Now as never before are these calls for the information for the publicity for the help along many lines which libraries are able to afford. But in addition to the regular duties, librarians are helping specifically in various war activities.

The Food Administration has a separate library department whose object is to link up the libraries of the country into a system of publicity centers which emphasize the nation's needs by exhibits and by distribution of the administration's pamphlets, and by calling to the public attention the libraries' resources on the subjects of cookery and gardening. The Secretary of the Public Library Commission under the State Food Administration has charge of supervising this work of the libraries.

The libraries have helped in the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps drives, in the work of the Boys' Working Reserve, in the registration of Indiana women for possible war service, in the drives for Red Cross funds and Red Cross nurses. In encouraging such service, the Library Commission has had a part.

The Commission office has been the headquarters for two campaigns to aid library work among the soldiers. Last October \$55,000 was raised by Indiana libraries for the War Service of the American Library Association. In April of this year 110,000 volumes were collected in this state and sent to the training camps and to the dispatch offices for the boys overseas.

The office staff has had direct supervision of the libraries at the Aviation Depot at the Speedway and at Fort Benjamin Harrison. A fund of \$800 remained in the Secretary's hands this spring and this has all been spent for new technical works needed for the use of men studying for promotion. Recreational books for all the posts, comfort houses, and community centers were provided from books collected in the spring.

Commission organizers have visited these centers every couple of weeks and have worked to establish efficient service and system.

The camp authorities turned over to the American Library Association a large barracks building and it was planned to have a regular camp library in operation by November 15th. The obtaining of a library staff, the fitting up of the building for actual service, the installation of the book collection and the plans for serving all parts of a large camp system were placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Public Library Commission and the Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, but after all arrangements were made the announcement of demobilization plans made the new building inadvisable.

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### SUMMER SCHOOL STANDINGS.

The final marks for the summer school were compiled soon after the October Occurrent went to press. There were no failures to report, every student attaining an average above 75 in the work of the course. Miss Lucile McCray of the Kentland Public Library led the class while Miss Grace Thomas of the Evansville Public Library also ranked above 90. Other students whose percentages were high were Miss Keppel of the Indianapolis Public Library, Mrs. Beedle of West Lebanon, Miss Milner of Plymouth, Miss Paul of Seymour, and Miss Kull of Valparaiso.

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### NEW TRAVELING LIBRARY RULES.

Owing to the fact that a number of Public Libraries thruout the state were calling on the Commission for assistance in the matter of book loans, while they had it within their power to better their own service by simply raising the tax, the Commissioners considered this problem at their meeting of September 19th. Inasmuch as the Traveling Libraries Department was especially established to aid communities without library facilities and to help weak

libraries whose resources were insufficient, it did not seem advisable to use the volumes in loans to strong libraries or to encourage such loans to libraries whose boards could themselves remedy an inadequate appropriation.

On this account the following new rules were voted by the Commissioners:

"No Traveling Library books shall be loaned to Public Libraries failing to make an annual report to the Public Library Commission as required by law.

"No Traveling Library books shall be loaned to Public Libraries which do not levy the full tax which the law permits.

"No Traveling Library books shall be loaned to libraries having an annual appropriation of more than \$3,500.

"These rules may be waived if the loan is desired to do new township or county extension work in the interim between the granting of a levy and the availability of the funds to be raised."

Clause number two has reference to the town levies under 10 cents on the hundred dollars, as township levies over 5 cents cannot be forced by the Library board.

In connection with Traveling Libraries the attention of the librarians is called to the fact that delivery rates have been raised and that henceforth the charge on the first box of a shipment is 25 cents each instead of 15 cents, though additional boxes are still charged for at the 15 cent rate.

#### PLEASE!

The Public Library Commission will appreciate the courtesy if each library in the state will mail to the office one copy of each form or card used in connection with registering borrowers and loaning books. We want forms of book cards and borrower's card, adult and juvenile, town, township and county cards.

Will librarians in towns where there is a high school librarian please report to the Commission office the name of this librarian? Our list of school librarians is very incomplete.

#### BOOKBUYING IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Commission will gladly aid any librarian who may be planning a bookbuying trip to Indianapolis. Possibly some of the librarians will be glad to have assistance in going over recent books with a view to purchase. Some, perhaps, will like a personal introduction to the book store people in charge of library selling. It is less embarrassing for the diffident stranger to know whom to approach. Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of service in this respect; if a staff member is available we will see that you are taken on a "Personally conducted tour of the book shops."

#### PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY.

Indiana librarians do not regard as a mere coincidence the change in appearance and content of the Publishers' Weekly since Mr. Melcher took up his new duties with the R. R. Bowker Co. Most libraries with \$1,000 annual book appropriation should subscribe for this not merely to have prompt notice of new books, but for the useful information and inspiration to be obtained from the editorial columns.

One of the strong features of the present year is a weekly department called "Home School for Booksellers," which will prove equally instructive for librarians. Each week a different field is covered with lists of books and a valuable discussion of various authorities who have written on the subject. It is hoped that the lessons will be reprinted in book form for the sake of their helpfulness to all library workers.

The number for October 26th was devoted to modern French authors, and will prove especially helpful to junior staff members for its brief characterizations of the men and women. There were not the notes on individual books which makes Mrs. Bowerman's A. L. A. publication invaluable for a buying guide, but the epitomizing of a group of authors will be found very usable.

A special trial price is offered to libraries of \$1.75 for an eight months' subscription.

### LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH THE U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

At the request of the Children's Bureau, Miss Margaret Wade of the Commission staff has been appointed to direct Bureau co-operation with Indiana libraries. Miss Elva Bascom, who has been released from the Wisconsin Commission staff for a year's work with the Bureau in Washington in directing this co-operation, has just issued the following statement which librarians should study carefully. The work with the children is a vital part of the service we render and it is gratifying to have this service recognized by a Federal Bureau. What help we can render will inevitably react in our favor, but let us consider this work primarily as an opportunity for further service.

### A LIBRARY CAMPAIGN FOR THE NATION'S CHILDREN.

The proposal made by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor last spring to start a Children's Year campaign, dating from the anniversary of our entry into the war, received this response from President Wilson:

"Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children, who constitute one-third of our population."

Then, after pointing to the effective work for child conservation started in England and France, in the midst of their stupendous task of carrying on the war, he concluded:

"I trust that the year will not only see the goal reached of saving one hundred thousand lives of infants and young children, but that the work may so successfully develop as to set up certain irreducible minimum standards for the health, education, and work of the American child."

What better way could be devised to show our gratitude for the fortunate issue of the war, and to the soldiers who are now returning victorious, than to set ourselves the task of securing for the children of today,

who will be the citizens, and soldiers if need be, of tomorrow, these "irreducible minimum standards"—health, an education that fits for happy, useful citizenship, and the freedom from premature work which alone makes these important "children's rights" possible. It is a great task, and can not be accomplished within the limits of a single "Children's Year," nor in five of them; nor is it possible of accomplishment at all unless the help of every active force in organized society is enlisted.

Not least among these forces is the library, by its very nature a constructive, educational power in the community, but more than that. Since the Baby Week and Food Conservation campaigns, if not before, it has become a socialized, reforming agency. The librarian walks hand in hand with the teacher, the mother, the doctor and nurse, and works in close co-operation with the other agencies for betterment of conditions in town, county, and state. Certainly without her no important work for the child can be effectively and permanently established.

The Children's Bureau recognizes this importance of the libraries of the country and is anxious to establish a relationship with them which will be mutually helpful in working for better care and protection of the Nation's children. First in importance is the collection of material on these subjects—the storehouse of information which is needed for reference or study of any worth-while subject. A list of the best books and pamphlets is now being prepared; it will be sent free to every library, and the material most useful in the small library, unable to buy many books, will be indicated. Librarians are urged to make their collections just as full and well rounded as possible; then, to guarantee their use, to make special efforts to bring them to the attention of mothers, doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers, social workers, ministers, club women, and to anyone in the community who will carry the news to those who are not reached directly by the library. For this publicity work, the same

methods will be used as in similar campaigns: the bulletin board, the special table, the newspaper, club meetings, schools, etc. For these uses the Children's Bureau publications best suited to this purpose will be furnished, also miniature charts, posters, and brief lists on special topics.

Librarians are requested to make suggestions or to ask for co-operation which will fit into any special need in the community. The State resources should be utilized to the fullest extent possible. In those States where the child welfare committees are to become permanent bodies, both the Bureau and the libraries will naturally work in close co-operation with them.

Suggestions of methods of carrying on the campaign will be made by the Bureau through the member of the State Library Commission who has undertaken the service of directing the work. The literature to be distributed will be sent directly to the libraries, thus saving the needless task of reshipment.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOOKLIST.

The Publishing Board of the A. L. A. has just eliminated their subscription rate of 50 cents for quantity service. Hereafter each subscription will cost the same sum, \$1.50. It is manifestly impossible for the Public Library Commission to continue to send the Booklist to the larger libraries of the state. A year ago we cut from our free list all libraries with incomes over \$4,000, now we must reduce this figure to \$2,000. Even at this rate, we will still be issuing the Booklist to 125 libraries at double the cost of the previous subscriptions.

It is hoped that the libraries which are cut from the free list will feel that the Booklist must continue to reach them and will subscribe for it directly. A protest to the Publishing Board against the short-sighted policy of refusing a much needed help to the smaller libraries may be of some effect. The initial overhead expense is met by the large number of primary subscriptions, and the Commission does not feel it

just or appropriate for the Publishing Board to levy the same rate on additional subscriptions needed to better the book selection in small communities where helps of other sort are unavailable.

In checking information on which to base our revised mailing list, we have used the last annual report of each library. The following libraries have been dropped from our list and must place their subscriptions immediately if they do not wish to miss any numbers of the Booklist. The December number is the last one which they will receive free.

#### LIBRARIES WITH INCOMES OVER \$2,000.

Alexandria.	Kokomo.
Anderson.	Lafayette.
Attica.	Laporte.
Auburn.	Lawrenceburg.
Aurora.	Lebanon.
Bedford.	Logansport.
Bloomington.	Marion.
Bluffton.	Martinsville.
Brazil.	Michigan City.
Cambridge City.	Mishawaka.
Clinton.	Mount Vernon.
Columbus.	Muncie.
Connersville.	New Albany.
Crawfordsville.	Newcastle.
Danville.	New Harmony.
Delphi.	Noblesville.
East Chicago.	Owensville.
Elkhart.	Peru.
Elwood.	Plainfield.
Evansville.	Plymouth.
Fort Wayne.	Princeton.
Fowler.	Richmond.
Frankfort.	Rochester.
Franklin.	Seymour.
Gary.	Shelbyville.
Goshen.	Sheridan.
Greencastle.	South Bend.
Greenfield.	Terre Haute.
Greensburg.	Valparaiso.
Hammond.	Vincennes.
Hartford City.	Wabash.
Huntington.	Warsaw.
Indianapolis.	Washington.
Kendallville.	Whiting.



### WHAT THE SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY DID FOR A BOOKLESS NEIGHBORHOOD.

In January, 1913, the Evansville Public Library came into being with the opening of the East and West Side Branches. In September of the same year, Miss Emma Roach, principal of the Blankenburg school, and friend to the whole lawless district, asked that books be sent out to her people. Thus the first deposit station to be established by the library was sent to despised Blankenburg.

The new school library had a modest beginning. At first it was only used by the three upper grades, but the children were so responsive that during the first year only eight or ten pupils were not registered as borrowers. Until 1915 all the work was in the hands of the teachers, and no particular effort was made to reach the grown people.

In the fall of 1915 Elsie McKay, a member of the library staff, took charge, having "library day" one afternoon each week. Though the only equipment was a case of books, a table and a few chairs in a draughty hall of the school, a constant effort was made to gather in the fathers and mothers, to fit books to the individual, and to create the atmosphere of a library.

In 1916 this growing little library was turned over to the head of the library extension department, who followed the policy already laid down. This included home visits and a survey of the entire community. Soon the adult circulation practically balanced the juvenile. Then Miss Roach asked that the library be kept open during the evening. This proved to be a success from the first.

In 1917 plans were made for a new school building, with a separate room for the library. From the laying of the first foundation stone to the completion of the structure, "our new library" was an exhaustless and ever present subject. It came up regularly on Thursday nights when the neighborhood women appeared with babies and groceries and deposited all, impartially, on the library

table. Here it was sandwiched in between accounts of the latest scandal, confessions of a wife who sought advice as to the quickest way of putting her giddy husband into the army, and the frank exchange of experiences on the part of those whose "men" were wont to "rush the can."

The children never tired of hearing about the beautiful library which was to be their own, though to many of them, who had never known a really lovely thing, it seemed like a fairy tale.

All this time the library kept growing, reaching out more and more to the grown people, factory workers, who stood behind the children. When at last the great night arrived on September 23d, and the new library became a reality, the people of Blankenburg felt all the pride of personal possession.

The program, which was held in the auditorium of the new school, was not only a dedication of the library, but was also a memorial of the strong Miss Roach who had put the first books into the hands of her children, whose care and aspirations for them were expressed everywhere in the new building, and who had passed on just when her work had reached the eve of its fulfillment.

In appreciation of the great interest of their sister's life, Miss Roach's brothers gave to the library at this time, a model collection of beautifully illustrated children's books.

The members of the School Board gave three lovely prints in color, and the Mothers' Club undertook the responsibility of providing the magazines. Mr. Henry C. Murphy presented to the library fifty volumes of fiction and history, and thirty-five books of reference were given by Miss Elizabeth Norcross, a former teacher in the school.

After the program on which Mr. Howard Roosa, editor of the Evansville Courier, spoke for school and library boards; Mr. Marcus Sonntag, President of the Library Board, on "The Library Idea in Evansville"; Mr. L. P. Benezet, Superintendent of Schools, on "The Relation Between School and Li-

brary," and Miss McCollough on "The Growth of the Library at Blankenburg"—(now the Emma Roach School)—the people were invited to inspect the new room.

It was a long step from the table and the chair in the old front hall. Pleasant, shaded lights, rows of books, pictures which invited the eye and stimulated the imagination, reading tables and flowers, expressed welcome, and made the Land of Books a place to be greatly desired.

It is the easiest thing in the world, and the most satisfying, to put books into hands which are outstretched to receive them. Sooner or later a new Blankenburg will arise, and the children who eagerly ask for books today, will be the builders of this better community.

GEORGIE McAFEE,  
Extension Department.

#### FOOD PROBLEMS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The question of conservation of food resources will be vital for another eighteen months at least and the library is asked to continue to keep information of the needs before its constituents. The article following should be thoughtfully read.

Earlier in the war many pamphlets were mailed to libraries and in quantities and then not used. To avoid waste it was then decided to send the quota of a particular issue to the State Food Administrator for reshipment where needed. May we again emphasize the fact that when you receive a single copy of a pamphlet or card or leaflet, this is only a sample and you are urged to call for all the duplicates which you can use in your community. Get them used and call for more, that is your part of the work. Please consider carefully the series of questions for librarians. We do not ask for answers, just consideration.

#### SIMPLE LIVING MUST CONTINUE.

The armistice is signed, but almost the whole of Europe is famine stricken. There is insufficient food to go around and millions

must inevitably die of starvation before another harvest.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the Allied armies and the people behind the lines who have been bearing the brunt of our war.

Upon this same spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. The guns are silent but anarchy, bred of hunger, rages in Europe. Food is the necessary bridge that will carry Europe over from the state of war to an orderly peace. Facing this great world obligation America has raised her food pledge from 17½ million tons to 20 million tons of food. This is two-thirds more than we shipped last year.

At present we have sufficient supplies of wheat in the world to return to the white loaf, a sufficient supply of sugar, if other nations stick to their short rations—a shortage if they increase their rations. There is on hand as much beef as can be loaded on ships, but a world shortage of three billion pounds of fats—that is **pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils**. The clearing of the sea and opening up of markets long closed to the world will alter the setting of the home table from time to time. Everything depends on available ships, railway transportation and storage capacity. We must plan to meet each situation as it arises.

This means that conservation policies must necessarily change, and change suddenly. Women are called to be alert and ready to follow each change. The policy that cannot change is the necessity for simple living. The world shipping program is based on avoidance of waste, and we now face an increased responsibility. The coming year will tell the story month by month of the power of women to visualize the situation in Europe and accept the rigid discipline of simple living that is imposed by our task abroad. No real peace can be assured until the food problem of Europe is well on its way to a solution.

Just before Mr. Hoover boarded his ship for Europe on his present trip he made the following statement:

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people—about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the watertight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy States there will be nobody to make peace with, and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done.

"I would certainly approach this problem with mixed feelings, having been long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children, and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea and to the misery under which the millions amongst the big and little Allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that Government be established able to make amends for wrongs done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy.

"I am going to Europe to discuss the further food measures that must be organized as a result of the cessation of hostilities. The food problem in Europe today is one of extreme complexity. Of their 420,000,000, practically only three areas—South Russia, Hungary, and Denmark—comprising say 40,000,000—have sufficient food supplies to last until next harvest without imports. Some must have immediate relief.

"We have a surplus of some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of food if we are economical, so that the situation can be handled if this and the other smaller surpluses in the world can be transported.

"All continental Europe has reduced herds and is consequently short of meats and especially fats. These countries have their last harvest and under orderly governments this

would furnish breadstuffs and vegetables for various periods from two months upward, depending upon the ratio of industrial populations. Something over 200,000,000 of peoples are now in social disorder.

"In these cases, with transportation and financial demoralization, the tendency is for peasants to cease marketing even their surplus and thus instant difficulties are projected into the cities even when resources are available in the country. The peasant and villager of Europe always provides for himself for the whole year in any event. The problem thus narrows itself to the support of the cities and large towns pending restoration of order and the establishment of confidence in future supplies—and the cities are the centers of anarchistic infection.

"Arrangements have long since been completed by which the big Allies—that is, France, England, and Italy—will be provisioned. This covers 125,000,000 people.

"Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little Allies who were under the German yoke—they are the Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugoslavs, and others. There are some 75,000,000 people in these groups, and they must be systematically helped, and at once. We have already doubled the stream of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible in order that the neutral States in Europe, which are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000.

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people and for whom we are prepared to make any necessary sacrifice."

**QUESTIONS FOR THE LIBRARIAN.**

1. Do you maintain a Food Conservation Bulletin Board?
2. Do you have recipes for the use of the public?
3. Have you had any talks on food?
4. How many exhibits have you had?
5. Have you had any newspaper publicity?
6. Do you co-operate with the schools along the line of Food Conservation?
7. Have you done anything about crop maps?
8. Have you card catalogs of societies doing War Service Work?
9. What work of general interest has your library carried on?

**SLOGANS FOR FOOD BULLETINS.****Square Meals and Square Deals.**

Put a new leaf in the "Common Table." Many of our new guests haven't had a square meal for a long time and never had a square deal.

America's minimum food pledge is 20 million tons—Save Food. We have promised to feed the hungry millions of Europe—the Allies and the liberated nations.—U. S. Food Administration.

"We have saved the soul of civilization. Let us now proceed to care for its sick body."—General Jan Smuts.

People who cease to fight do not cease to eat.

If every sword were immediately turned into a plowshare there is a winter before us when plowshares don't count.

In winning the war food proved an effective weapon; in keeping it won food will be our most valuable tool.

The war has been brought to an end in no small measure by starvation itself, and it

cannot be our business to maintain starvation after peace.

Until next harvest the American table must be set according to the food resources of the world and the needs of Europe.

There is one food policy that cannot change, and that is the vital necessity of simple living.

The spectre of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos.

**CHILDREN'S BOOK LIST FOR FOOD INFORMATION CORNER.**

The Libraries can help the Schools by placing in the CHILDREN'S FOOD INFORMATION CORNER certain books which will give a better understanding of the world's food problems. They may be grouped as follows:

Commercial Geography.  
Geographical Readers.  
Food Histories.  
Food Arithmetic.  
Food and Diet.  
General.

**Commercial Geography.**

- Text Book of Commercial Geography — Adams, C. C.  
Commercial Geography — Brigham, A. P.; Ginn & Co., 1918.  
Elementary Economic Geography — Dryer, Chas. R.; Am. Bk. Co.  
Commercial Geography: An Atlas of Raw Materials—Jefferson, Mark; Ginn & Co., 1912.  
Commercial and Industrial Geography—Keller & Bishop; Ginn & Co., 1912.  
Commercial Geography—Robinson, E. V.  
Geography, Commerce and Industry—Rocheleau, W. F.

**Geographical Readers.**

- Geography Reader—Allen, Nellie B.; (4 vol.)  
Ginn & Co.  
Geographical Readers—Carpenter (6 vol.).  
Our World Reader—Hall.  
Picturesque Geographical Reader—King (6  
vol.).

**Food Histories.**

- The Wheat Industry—Bengston & Griffith.  
Sugar, Peeps at Industry Series—Browne;  
Adam & Black, 1911.  
How the World is Fed—Carpenter.  
How We are Fed—Chamberlain.  
Home Life in Colonial Days—Earle, Alice  
M.; Crosset & Dunlap, 1898.  
Food and Table Customs of Early Ameri-  
can Settlers—Earle, Alice M.  
Pilgrim Stories—Pumphrey, Margaret.  
Great American Industries—Roucheleau, W.  
F.; A. Flanagan, 1906.  
Docas the Indian Boy of Santa Clara—Sned-  
den, G. S.; D. C. Heath, 1899.  
Commercial Raw Materials, Their Origin,  
Preparation and Uses—Toothaker, C. R.;  
Ginn & Co., 1905.  
How Man Makes Markets—Werther, W. B.;  
MacMillan, 1917.

**Food Arithmetic.**

- Food Problems—Farmer, A. N. and Hunt-  
ington, J. R.; Ginn & Co., 1918.

**Food and Diet.**

- What to Do for Uncle Sam—Baily.  
Food and Health—Kinnie, H. and Cooley,  
A. M.; MacMillan, 1916.

**General.**

- Industrial Studies U. S.—Allen, Nellie B.;  
Ginn & Co., 1910.  
Foods and Their Uses—Carpenter, F. G.  
Food Guide for War Service at Home—Food  
Administration; Doubleday-Page, 1918.  
Food and the War—Food Administration;  
Doubleday-Page, 1918.  
Food Saving and Sharing—Food Adminis-  
tration; Doubleday-Page, 1918.  
World's Commercial Products—Freeman, W.  
G. and Chandler, S. E.  
Story of Foods—Crissey, Forrest; Rand-Mc-  
Nally, 1917.

- Stories of Thrift for Young Americans—  
Pritchard and Turkington; Scribners, 1915.  
Our Country's Call to Service—Studebaker,  
J. W.; (Pt. 1, Food Conservation) Scott,  
1918.

**A SUGGESTED EXHIBIT.**

An exhibit is suggested advertising the local products and local food industries of the state in which the exhibit is held.

Booths, tables or shelves might have separate exhibits under the following headings: Fruits, Vegetables, Cereals and Sugar.

In the booth with the SUGAR could be featured FRUITS raised in the state. It would be well to have separated from these the fruits brought from a distance on which could be placed signs—"I traveled ..... miles to get to your table." On the home-grown fruits could be the signs, "Use home-grown fruits and save transportation."

In the booths headed VEGETABLES and CEREALS the same method of treatment could be followed.

In the Sugar booth could be shown maps of the world's sugar production (cane, beet and maple sugar, honey, sorghum), together with charts of statistics on sugar consumption.

As an especial feature there might be a table with the dinner prepared from products raised or manufactured only in the state. No real FOOD should be used, but representations of the kinds desired should be painted on stiff water color board, cut out and given easel backs so that they will stand on real dishes.

The table should be attractively set and at the individual places might be place cards bearing conservation sentiments.

**MAGAZINES NO LONGER INDEXED IN READER'S GUIDE.**

We regret to have received notice that the H. W. Wilson Co. has been obliged to drop from its list of magazines indexed in the Reader's Guide the Atlantic and Harper's Monthly, as these magazines refuse to co-operate by furnishing copies for index-



ing. As the value of the magazines for the smaller library is largely their use as reference material, librarians and trustees may well question the advisability of retaining these magazines on their subscription lists. The Commission urges, however, that the Atlantic be so retained at least for the ensuing year. The Atlantic is our foremost literary magazine and it seems incredible that a periodical of its standing should refuse permanently to co-operate in making its contents accessible to students. The case of Harper's Monthly is of less importance and boards will doubtless merely cancel their Harper's subscription in favor of Scribner's or the Century, which are both indexed. It is only in exceptional cases that an unindexed periodical should find a place on the subscription lists of the small library.

#### THE DISABLED SOLDIER AND THE HOME FOLKS—READING LIST.

From Library Service September 15, 1918.

##### Books.

The Ex-Soldier by Himself, by W. G. Clifford.

"A practical study of the past and future of the ex-soldier problem with special reference to the situation created by the world war."

How a Soldier May Succeed After the War, by R. H. Conwell.

Our Schools in War Time, by A. D. Dean.

Contains a chapter on re-education of the disabled.

Handicrafts for the Handicapped, by H. J. Hall and M. M. C. Buck.

"A text-book of a few crafts which have proved to be of special value to physicians who realize that a patient at work is a patient half cured."

The Work of Our Hands, by H. J. Hall and M. M. C. Buck.

A study of occupations for invalids favoring the establishment of special industries where the handicapped may be given a chance to use what strength and intelligence they have.

The Future of the Disabled Soldier, by C. W. Hutt.

An Imperial Obligation, by T. H. Mawson.

A plan for industrial villages for partially disabled soldiers and sailors, adapted to those who from the nature of their infirmities must necessarily lead a somewhat detached life.

##### Pamphlets.

Special Bulletin of the Military Hospitals Commission, Canada.

Includes an account of the work being undertaken in Great Britain, France and Belgium for the care of wounded soldiers, organization of reconstruction hospitals, vocational re-education and psychiatric treatment.

Bulletins of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Organization, Work and Method of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, by D. C. McMurtrie.

Reconstructing the Crippled Soldier, by D. C. McMurtrie.

Well illustrated.

Rehabilitation of the War Cripple, by D. C. McMurtrie.

Special Report Relative to Training for Injured Persons, by the Board of Education, Massachusetts.

The result of an investigation regarding wage-earners whose earning capacity has been permanently reduced through accident.

Publications of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men.

Some of the titles are:

The French system for return to civilian life of crippled and discharged soldiers.

Training in English technical schools for disabled soldiers.

The duty of the employer in the reconstruction of the disabled soldier.

Desirability of Vocational Education and Direction for Disabled Soldiers, by E. G. Upham.

Points out that it is a matter of economy to teach the helpless to be productive.

## Periodical References.

The After-Care of Our Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, by C. E. Lakeman. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September, 1918, p. 114-129.

The Duty of the Employer in the Reconstruction of the Crippled Soldiers, by D. C. McMurtrie. *Economic World*, June 8, 1918, p. 799-800.

The Disabled Soldier, by Sir John Collie. *Edinburgh Review*, April, 1918, p. 343-358.

The War's Crippled: How They May be Made Assets Both to Themselves and Society, by J. P. Munroe. *Survey*, May 18, 1918, p. 179-183.

Our Deafened Soldiers, A Problem of the Near Future, by R. G. Stern. *Survey*, September 7, 1918, p. 627-630.

Restoring Crippled Soldiers to a Useful Life, by Thomas Gregory. *World's Work*, August, 1918, p. 427-432.

## Special Periodicals.

Carry On, published monthly for the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, by the American Red Cross.

Vocational Summary, published monthly by the U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Education.

## OLD BOOKS WITH NEW TITLES.

The attention of librarians is called to the fact that books frequently appear under different titles. This is more often, though not always, true of books that are published both in America and England. The following list collected by the Brooklyn Public library and reprinted from the *Library Journal* is of much interest:

Empey—

Over the top. Putnam.

From the fire step. (London.)

Hay—

All in it. Houghton, Mifflin.

Carrying on after the first hundred thousand. Blackwood.

Nobbs—

On the right of the British line. Scribner.  
English Kamerad. Heinemann.

Jones—

America entangled. Laut.

The German spy in America. Hutchinson.

Gibson—

Journal from our legation in Belgium.  
Doubleday, Page.

A diplomatic diary. Hodder and Stoughton.

Chevrillon—

England and the war. Doubleday, Page.  
Britain and the war. Hodder and Stoughton.

Powell—

Italy at war, and the Allies in the West.  
Scribner.

With the Italians and the Allies in the West. Heinemann.

Dawson—

Khaki courage. Lane.

Carry on.

Tiplady—

The cross at the front. Revell.

The kitten in the crater; and other fragments from the front. Kelly.

Bowser—

Britain's civilian volunteers. Moffat, Yard.

Story of British V. A. D. work in the great War. Melrose.

Tinacre—

To arms. Dutton.

Sacrifice. Melrose.

A sunny subaltern: Billy's letters from Flanders. Doran.

A Canadian subaltern: Billy's letters to his mother. Constable.

A soldier of France to his mother. McClurg.

Letters of a soldier, 1914-1915. Constable.  
(French original the same. Translation different.)

Schauffler—

Flag day. Moffat, Yard (1912).

Our flag in verse and prose. Moffat, Yard (1917).

## Stratton-Porter—

What I have done with birds. Bobbs-Merrill (1907).

Friends in feathers. Doubleday, Page (1917).

## Benson—

The tortoise. Doran.

Mr. Teddy. Unwin.

## Bindloss—

The girl from Keller's. Stokes.

Sadie's conquest. Ward, Lock & Co.

## Purinton—

Efficient living. McBride, Nast (New York).

The business of life. (London).

## Frazer, J. G.—

Studies in Greek scenery, legend and history. Macmillan.

Pausanias; and other Greek sketches. Macmillan (1900).

The attention of the Commission has recently been called to the following two as belonging to the same class:

## Masefield—

Jim Davis. Stokes (1912).

Captured by pirates. Page (1918).

## Johnston—

Little Colonel's hero. Page.

Little Colonel and the Red Cross (reprint of certain chapters of Little Colonel's hero). Page.

## PAPER DOLL SERIES.

The paper doll series representing the characters of the Little Colonel books and published by the Page Company are not to be recommended as suitable acquisitions to public libraries. However admirable they may be as playthings for little girls they have no place in the library collection and librarians are warned against being misled into buying them for the library.

## A NEW TABLE OF INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS.

In the report of the Public Library Commission which is to come from the printer very shortly, there has been included a

table of statistics arranged according to the population of the municipality involved. We are so often asked, "How much do other towns our size pay their librarian?" "How does our book appropriation compare with others?" "What is the usual library tax levy in other places?" that a comparative table was decided on.

In a table as large as this there is bound to be some injustice, and the old qualification of comparisons as "odious" will doubtless hold good in a number of cases, but as a general rule the value of the table as a whole is thought to counterbalance its mistakes. It is inevitable that there will be differing bases for circulation and perhaps for appropriation figures. This year the requested change in dates for the report year has made inequalities. In spite of repeated requests for a report to include only the two tax payments of July, 1917, and January, 1918, some libraries reported three payments and some only one. It is expected that by next year all libraries will report on the basis of the same payments, those due July, 1918, and January, 1919, even though these may be paid to the board before the date actually set by law.

The arrangement by town population instead of by population served was decided upon as only fair to the smaller libraries which are serving under difficulties the people of township districts. It would not be fair to compare their circulation with that of a town library serving the same population in a compact unit. Likewise nearly all towns now without the aid of their townships may obtain the added income and strengthen their institution by a vigorous extension campaign. We will welcome comment on this feature of the report.

## TAKE ONE, FREE MATERIAL.

U. S. Adjutant General.

Flag circular giving usages.

Committee on Public Information, Washington.

How the war came to America, in Bohemian, German, and Polish.

U. S. Committee on Public Information,  
Washington.

America's war aims and peace program.  
Comp. by Carl L. Becker. 52p.

U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Vocational rehabilitation of disabled  
soldiers and sailors.

Red Cross Institute for Crippled and disabled  
men. 311 Fourth Ave., New York  
City.

American program for rehabilitation of  
disabled soldiers.

Reconstructing the crippled soldier.

Bureau of Statistics, 901 Union Trust Bldg.,  
Washington.

Questions and answers concerning  
sugar.

U. S. Senate—62d Congress.

Senate Document No. 76.

Truman G. Palmer. Indirect benefits of  
sugar beet culture. 22p.

U. S. Food Administration.

Statistical Report of Food exports. 30p.

U. S. Commerce Dept.

Commercial attaché at Paris, P. C. Williams,  
is preparing series of articles on  
present condition of industries in eight  
invaded departments of Northern  
France.

U. S. Agricultural Dept.

Timothy, by M. W. Evans. Farmer's Bulletin,  
990. 28p.

Important poultry diseases. D. E. Salmon,  
Farmers' Bulletin 957.

Dennison Manufacturing Co., Farmingham,  
Mass.

"Patriotic decorations and suggestions."

This catalog and price list will be  
found occasionally useful in all libraries.

Council of National Defense, Washington,  
D. C. Woman's Committee.

Woman in the War: a bibliography  
compiled by Marion R. Nims.

St. Louis Public Library.

Reaching the readers in war time, by Mrs.  
Nellie M. Laughter. 54p.

## WAR TIME PERIODICALS.

The question has often been asked as to the advisability of preserving the files of the Official Bulletin and the Bulletin of the State Council of Defense. While the large libraries will doubtless need both sets of files, the smaller institutions will probably not use the Official Bulletin often enough to pay for its keep. It is urged, however, that each library should preserve the files of the State Council of Defense. This because of its greater local interest will be a valuable addition to every library. The files should be bound as a record of Indiana in the war, and if you have any lacks these should be requested at once; it is already difficult to obtain a number of the issues.

## CAN YOU USE?

Agricultural Index—

Jan.-Nov., 1917.

Jan.-Sept., 1918.

Bulletin of Bibliography—

Jan., 1916; July, 1916-July, 1917.

Industrial Arts Index—

Jan.-June, 1915.

Jan.-Oct., 1917.

Jan.-July, 1918.

Readers' Guide—

Unbound volumes for 1906, '8, '9, '15,  
'16 and '17.

Readers' Guide Supplement—

Jan.-May, 1918.

Jan.-Nov., 1917.

For the issues above apply to the Public  
Library Commission.

The State Library has copies of the U. S. Catalog 1912-17 which they will gladly send to any library desiring them. The Noblesville Public Library has the same issues to donate.

## HELPS FOR THE LIBRARIAN.

Hall and McCreary Company, Chicago.

The primary numbers of the Instructor Library Series are worthy of the attention of librarians who have difficulty in getting

enough books for the smallest children. They come in stiffened linen covers and cost ten cents per volume. Write for the company's latest catalog.

Iowa Library Quarterly, July and September, 1918.

The Quarterly of the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, has a very useful article on the cataloging and classification of the Harvard Classics, a series that puzzles the trained and the novice librarian.

New York Municipal Reference Library Notes, 13. November, 1918.

This contains a very helpful bibliography of American, British and French publications on "Reconstruction."

Publishers Weekly, New York City.

The Book-Shelf for boys and girls, from nursery rhyme to grown-up time. Selected and annotated by Miss Clara Hunt, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Sheldon Fletcher of the Newark Public Library and Mr. F. K. Mathiews, Chief Librarian Boy Scouts of America. This pamphlet, which is free, should be requested by each librarian.

St. Louis Public Library, Monthly Bulletin, August, 1918.

Contains a very useful 56-page index to plays for children, compiled by Miss Alice I. Hazeltine.

U. S. Department of Education.

Bulletin, 1917, No. 41. This is a reprint of Miss Martha Wilson's Books for High Schools, formerly published by the A. L. Publishing Board at 25 cents. It can now be obtained free from the Department and should be on each librarian's desk.

Bulletin, 1918, No. 2. "Guide to U. S. government publications." This bulletin will probably serve the libraries more often as a guide to federal departments than to their publications. The specific duties of each bureau and directions for correspondence will be particularly helpful.

Bulletin, 1918, No. 39. "Teaching English to aliens: a bibliography of textbooks, glossaries and aids to librarians." A good list very similar to this is to be found in the

October and November numbers of the Chicago Public Library Book Bulletin.

H. W. Wilson Company.

The 1918 supplement to the children's catalog, 50 cents, containing the best books of the past three years, analytics for 78 parts of books, also a list of the best war books for high school, and a helpful list of books in French for young people.

### NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

**Brownburg.**—The new library was opened September 24th. The work has been very much hampered by the influenza epidemic.

**Columbia City.**—The Peabody Free Library is nearing completion. This library since its inception had been known as the People's Free Library but, because of the generosity of Mr. S. J. Peabody, who donated the lot and funds for the new building, the library board decided to change the name to the Peabody Free Library.

**Converse.**—The new library building has been completed and the opening program was given Friday evening, December 20th.

**Culver.**—As a memorial to its former cadets and officers who have lost their lives in the great war, the trustees of Culver Military Academy will erect a \$75,000 library. Since the United States entered the war more than 1,200 former Culver cadets and officers have joined the colors. Forty-five of these gave their lives in the war.

**Evansville.**—The new branch library located in the basement of the Emma Roach school building was dedicated on the evening of September 23d. Mr. Howard Roosa, representing both school and library boards, presided over the exercises of the evening, which included talks by Marcus Sonntag, president of the library board; Mr. L. P. Benezet, Superintendent of the city schools; Miss Ethel McCullough, city librarian; Miss Mayme Schlusemeyer; Miss Georgie McAfee, head of the extension department of the public library, and W. C. Goldsmith. The children of the school sang patriotic songs and other musical numbers were fur-



nished by various people. The magazines taken at the branch are to be paid for by the parent-teachers club. Miss Grace Thomas has been appointed librarian of the branch, which is to be open three days and three evenings each week.

**Grand View.**—The new library is nearing completion and will probably be dedicated soon after the New Year.

**Hebron.**—Though war conditions prevented the Hebron library board from erecting at once the building for which the Carnegie Corporation has promised funds, the board has purchased a lot down town as a site for the building. At present this lot is occupied by an old dwelling house and in a part of this a reading room was opened to the public July 27, 1918. A number of magazines have been subscribed for and the book collection has been supplemented by books loaned by the Commission Traveling Library Department. Mrs. Ellery Nichols, vice-president of the board, is librarian.

**Linden.**—In August permission was obtained to place the sum of \$5,000, raised by the citizens, with \$7,500 donated by Mr. Carnegie, for the purpose of building a public library. Plans for the \$12,500 building have been accepted by the board but the work has been prevented by the action of the State Council of Defense.

**Merom.**—The Gill Township Carnegie Library has been completed at a cost of \$10,000 and is now open to the public. The library is only a short distance from the campus of Union Christian College and will be available to students of the institution.

**Milford.**—The library building at Milford is nearing completion and will soon be ready for dedication.

**Monterey.**—The new library is now open for circulation. Miss Lena Collins is the librarian.

**Newburg.**—The new Carnegie library building will soon be completed and ready for dedication.

**North Judson.**—In spite of the order of

the State Council of Defense holding up the building of the new library, arrangements have been made to purchase books and start service.

**Paoli.**—The new public library building was opened for circulation September 1st. The township has voted adequate support to the library, and the book collection is to be organized and built up as rapidly as funds permit. The Red Cross has used the auditorium for several months.

**Rockport.**—The new Carnegie library building is almost completed and will soon be ready to open for service.

**Scottsburg.**—The Scott County Public Library has opened in a store room which it will occupy until war conditions permit the erection of a Carnegie building on the lot which has been purchased for that purpose.

**Stilesville.**—A campaign for a library for Stilesville and Franklin township has been started here at the suggestion of M. A. Gregory, the township trustee.

**Swayzee.**—A campaign has been started in Swayzee for a joint town and township library. The citizens feel that the community is well able to maintain a \$12,000 library and Mr. Carnegie will be asked to assist them in their project.

**Warren.**—The library board has been authorized by the State Council of Defense to proceed with the construction of the new library building. This work was held up some time ago by the action of the State Council but at the suggestion of the State Library Commission the matter was reconsidered on account of the fact that a substantial portion of the work had been done and heavy losses would be sustained by the library board, the contractor and by several business men who had bought materials on order from the contractor. Mrs. G. M. Fleming, the librarian, represented the local board before the State Council.

**Winslow.**—Discussion of a library for this place has been postponed until conditions are more favorable.

## NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

**Butler.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fosdick, former residents of this place, have recently donated 250 books to the library.

**Cambridge City.**—The public library of this place, although only five years old and doing business in a rented store room, has extended its privileges to two townships, established two branches and eight stations in township schools, and enjoyed last year a circulation of 31,046 books and magazines. Two boxes of books were collected and shipped to camp libraries, and a fund of \$186 was raised and forwarded for books for the soldiers. Soldiers leaving for camp have been provided with magazines, which they need not return, to read on the way. Cambridge City is proving that a building does not make a library. The Library Board is determined that the organization shall grow and do its work until the war is over, when they will have proved its right to a substantial building. In October the 6,000th book was added to the library. This is an average of 1,200 books a year. The gift of \$1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Laymon in honor of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Toms, made this pleasing result possible.

**Corydon.**—The library has been given a handsome bust of Abraham Lincoln by Mrs. Clara Slemmons, whose death occurred recently.

**Elkhart.**—The public library is compiling a most interesting scrap book with the title "Elkhart and the war." Each day all the articles from the daily paper pertaining to any phase of the war in connection with Elkhart or Elkhart people are clipped and pasted in the book, which was started in April, 1917. The material is arranged chronologically and is in charge of Miss Helen Stevenson, who has made a complete card index of all the material in the volume.

**Evansville.**—The Charles L. Wedding private library has recently been presented to the Evansville Public Library by the collector's son, Charles S. Wedding. The library consists of 2,293 well chosen volumes and is particularly strong in literature, his-

tory and biography. Especially noteworthy are the poetry, and the Napoleon and Lincoln collections. There are many rare books long out of print, fine editions and no fiction. The value of the gift is conservatively estimated at \$6,000. No restrictions of any kind were placed upon the disposal of the books. Many of them will be sent to the new Francis Reitz High School, there to form the basis of a new branch library.

In April the extension department of the public library opened a station at the Buckskin Clothing Company plant with a collection of 300 books which will be changed weekly. This department, of which Miss Georgie McAfee has charge, has under its guidance three kinds of library stations—school, industrial and miscellaneous. Altogether about 8,000 books are in circulation each month under the auspices of the extension department. Books for these stations are bought with special care in order to meet the needs and desires of the readers.

Mr. John L. Roach of Evansville and Mr. T. N. Roach of Ft. Wayne, brothers of the late Miss Emma Roach, have recently given a collection of 200 children's books to the Emma Roach Library as a memorial to their sister. The library has further been enriched by the gift of twelve dozen stereographs, together with the necessary stereoscopes, from Mr. W. H. McCurdy.

For a number of weeks a group of women have been mailing scrap books to the patients in the military hospital at Marfa, Texas. Dozens of these scrap books have been turned in at the branches of the public library and are added to the socks, sweaters, and other gifts which are being sent to these convalescing soldiers.

**Garrett.**—The library board has had the large trees cut down around the grounds of the public library. They expect to plant shrubbery instead.

**Gary.**—A station is to be established at Glen Park in the near future. The members of the library staff are supporting a French orphan.

Forty-eight branches and stations of the

Gary Public Library are now established in Gary and its surrounding townships.

**Gas City.**—In October the circulation of books from the public library was 2,200, of which 604 were given out from a wagon in the country districts.

**Grand View.**—The Grand View Monitor recently made the following proposition to its subscribers: For each subscription of \$1.25 that was paid in before the last day of November twenty-five cents was to be donated to a fund for the purchase of a bronze tablet in memory of the boys who have gone to war from that township, the tablet to be placed in the new public library.

**Huntington.**—The library has recently purchased a lantern and a set of 600 slides for the use of clubs, schools, lodges, societies and other organizations.

A gift of 100 books was received recently from William Coffroth, the books formerly belonging to the late Mrs. William Trammel, of whose estate Mr. Coffroth is the principal heir. The collection consists of fiction, political and law books, some highly prized old Indiana histories, and a number of others.

**Indianapolis.**—In the Architectural Forum for September is a profusely illustrated article on the new Indianapolis Public Library by Ralph Adams Cram. Of the building itself Mr. Cram says: "Altogether I cannot help feeling that the Indianapolis Library is one of the most distinctive and admirable contributions to architecture that has been made in America.

During the first two weeks of December there was an exhibit in the public library of 131 periodicals published in Indianapolis. An interesting collection of French war posters obtained by Dr. O. D. Odell during his stay in France, and Miss Elizabeth Hench, head of the English department of the Emmerich Manual Training High School, who has a brother in Y. M. C. A. work overseas, has also been on exhibition in the library. This is the first exhibit of its kind in the city.

**Lowell.**—Although the library has only been open a short time it has 200 borrowers and a collection of 500 books, many of which are gifts from interested patrons.

**Lyons.**—The Reading Room Association library here has carried on its work successfully in spite of war conditions. Last year there were some 250 borrowers and an average weekly circulation of nearly 100 volumes from a centrally located reading room, open to all the town but supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

**Mishawaka.**—Miss Rose Greene, daughter of the late Dr. J. B. Greene, has donated to the public library the complete medical library of Dr. Greene together with 75 miscellaneous volumes for circulation as a memoriam to her father.

**Monterey.**—Congressman Kraus has sent to the public library a number of books and other matter published by the government.

**Muncie.**—Mayor Rollin Bunch is sponsor for a movement to start a collection of relics brought back by the soldiers who have been in France. The collection is to be placed in the public library.

**Oakland City.**—During 1918 Oakland City has gained Columbia township with a tax levy of five-tenths of a mill on the dollar to be added to the library fund.

**Osgood.**—The book committee of the Center Township Library has recently purchased 1,000 books of all kinds from the library of the Rev. Arndt of Penntown.

**Plymouth.**—During the four years since the library was established it has enjoyed a gratifying increase in circulation. In 1914 the circulation amounted to 21,245 volumes, while in 1917 it had increased to 36,619. Increased interest is taken in the branch at Inwood, which represents Center Township. Before many months the tax levy of five-tenths of a mill on the dollar from West Township will be available, thus adding to the general library fund. As soon as this grant was made plans were put on foot to open branches at the West High

School and at Donaldson, the work to be in charge of the teachers at these schools.

**South Bend.**—A new deposit station was opened November 1st in a garment factory where 700 people are working on government contracts. On this same date the old station at the watch factory was reopened, the factory having been greatly enlarged to be used in the manufacture of munitions.

**Vevay.**—The following branch stations of the Switzerland County Library have been opened: Bennington, Mt. Sterling, East Enterprise, Markland, Moorefield, Fairview, Bratton and Lamb.

**Warsaw.**—At a recent meeting of the Warsaw Federation of Clubs a handsome table, the gift of the Mothers' Study clubs, was presented to the library. Mrs. Ernest Matthews made the speech of presentation and Miss Miriam Netter, the librarian, responded in behalf of the library trustees and patrons.

**Worthington.**—The class in library training will remain a part of the school work. The class is limited to six members. Mr. W. A. Hays has recently given the library a complete set of Theodore Roosevelt's books.

In place of a book truck which it could not afford, this library is using a waitress' serving table, made by the Bloomfield Manufacturing Co. This wheeled tray is large enough for 30 books, costs \$8.50 and can be finished in any desired color.

#### PERSONALS.

Miss Hazel E. Armstrong, assistant librarian of the Terre Haute Normal School Library, has resigned to become librarian of the Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, at Muncie.

James M. Babcock, banker at Topeka, Indiana, who died recently in Florida, will be much missed in the intellectual interests of the town and neighborhood. For many years president of the well-known Sycamore Literary Club of Topeka, he once obtained from Mr. Carnegie, personally, \$15,000 for

a library and home for this club, but a disastrous fire prevented completion of the library rooms. Shortly before his death Mr. Babcock was planning for another effort to establish a public library and complete the work in Topeka.

Mrs. Grace Barker has been appointed librarian of the new library at Grand View.

Miss Anita Barnes, Summer School 1917, and for two years assistant of the Laporte Public Library, has accepted a position in the library at Gary.

William E. Benedict has been appointed president of the Switzerland County Library Board to succeed A. W. Shaw, who has resigned.

Miss Hazel Bungard, who has made her home in South Bend for the past year, has returned to Terre Haute, where she has a position in the children's department of the public library.

Miss Irene Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Butler of Logansport, died October 24th at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., death being due to pneumonia following influenza. After graduating from the Logansport High School in 1916 Miss Butler attended Indiana University. Then for more than a year she was assistant librarian of the Logansport Public Library. In September she entered the library school of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, where her death occurred. Miss Butler was a very ambitious girl and most keenly interested in her chosen work. Her loss is deeply felt by those who knew her and the library profession has lost a tireless and efficient member.

Miss Blanche Calloway has been appointed acting librarian of the Fowler Public Library. She has been assisted in cataloging the books by Miss Ida B. Cochrum, formerly of the Earl Park Library.

Miss Lois Compton, president of the library board at Newcastle, was married on June 8th to Mr. Joseph Vincent Fuller at Ayer, Mass. Mr. Fuller, an assistant in the Department of History at Harvard University, is at present in France serving as an interpreter with the 76th Division and

is with the historical section at General Headquarters. Mrs. Fuller, who is making her home at Cambridge, is at present on the Sunday staff of the Boston Advertiser.

Miss Annabel Ferris, assistant librarian of the Brookville Public Library, died of influenza early in October. Miss Florence Van Ausdall has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Sarah Martha Follett, librarian of the Carmel Public Library, was married on September 2d to Lieut. Lester Vern Walker at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Olive Gable, for the past three years librarian at Fowler, was married on October 24th to Mr. Preston Davies of Chicago, in which city she will make her home.

Columbus H. Hall has been elected a member of the city library board at Franklin to succeed Jeanette Zeppenfeld. Mrs. Sarah Sibert has been re-elected a member of the board.

Miss Theodosia Hamilton, formerly of the Des Moines Public Library, has joined the staff of the Hammond Public Library.

Mrs. Julia Harney, principal of the Harney building at Lebanon, has been chosen to represent the school board on the city library board.

Miss Mary Hiss of the Plainfield Public Library has been granted a leave of absence to attend the New York State Library School at Albany.

Miss Margaret M. Hull, assistant in the library at Noblesville, has given up her place to take a business position.

Miss Edna Johnson, Summer School 1916, and for the past three years assistant in the library at Connersville, has accepted a position in the children's department of the South Bend Public Library.

Miss Jean Kirlin, head of the order department of the Indianapolis Public Library, has resigned her position to become secretary to the pastor of the Central Avenue Methodist Church, Indianapolis. Miss Ruth Wallace of the Evansville Public Library has been chosen as Miss Kirlin's successor.

Mr. John A. Lapp, formerly Director of

the Bureau of Legislative Information, has an interesting article in the September-October number of Special Libraries on "The growth of a big idea," the big idea being the special library. The article is a sketch of the history and growth of this class of libraries, beginning with the collections designed for the use of legislative bodies down to the collection relating to world commerce, this collection being still in the making.

Among the books of the past year is one, "The Grimpy Letters," by Miss Mary Dyer Lemon, a member of the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Jessie Logan, librarian of the North Manchester Public Library, will take charge January 1st of the county extension work of the Logansport Public Library. Miss Marie Creager, who has been Miss Logan's assistant, has been appointed librarian.

Miss Julia Mason, librarian at Princeton, has been released by the library board for three months' service in the library at Camp Knox.

Miss Zola Moss, formerly librarian of the High School Branch of the Hammond Public Library, has taken a position with the South Bend Public Library.

Miss Margaret Norton, N. Y. S. Library School 1916, who has been calendaring a collection of manuscripts in the Indiana State Library, will go January 1st to the University of Chicago where she has a fellowship in history.

Miss Gwen Parry, who has been assistant librarian of the Crown Point Public Library for the past eight years, has resigned her position.

Miss Inez Paul, Summer School 1918, and assistant librarian at Seymour for the past two years, has accepted a position in the South Bend Public Library. Miss Louise Hodapp has taken the position vacated by Miss Paul.

Mrs. Jessie Allen Phillips died at her home in Chicago, October 19th. Mrs. Phillips was connected with the Indianapolis Public Library for twenty years and for the greater part of the time was reference li-



brarian. In addition to her duties in the city library she classified and catalogued the books in the Marion County Library.

Miss Anna Poucher of Orleans began work October 1st in the cataloging department of the Indiana State Library.

Miss Mary C. Roberts, who after six years' service in the Bedford Public Library, taught school for several years in Texas, has returned to library work. She is now librarian of the Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, was a member of the publicity section of the A. L. A. during the Second War Fund drive with headquarters in New York City. Most of the exhibit routing and printed matter was under his supervision. While in New York Mr. Rush gave an address before the New York Public Library School on "What makes a good librarian."

Miss Anna Seaman of the Rochester Public Library has taken a position in the library at Gary.

Miss Lee Short, who resigned as assistant librarian at Newcastle two years ago to take a business course, has returned to the library, taking the position vacated by Miss Hazel Klus.

Miss Lura Slaughter, librarian at Spencer, has been released by her board to organize the hospital library at West Baden.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Smith of Baltimore announce the birth of a son on November 11th. Mrs. Smith, formerly Miss Helen Davis, was at the time of her marriage a member of the staff of the Public Library Commission.

The bibliography on coal compiled by Miss Grace Stingly, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, as a thesis for graduation from the University of Wisconsin Library School 1918, has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company for the Public Affairs Information Service.

Miss Edythe Studebaker, Summer School 1918, became librarian of the Akron Public Library September 1st.

At the September meeting of the Salem

Library Board, Mr. C. O. Thompson was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. E. Cavanaugh. An election of officers resulted in the selection of Miss Cora Thompson as president and Mr. Thompson as vice-president.

Mr. M. C. Townsend, secretary of the library board at Hartford City, has resigned after many years of active service. He is moving to Grant County. Mrs. C. W. Corey, another member of the board, will soon leave for Washington.

Miss Harriet Turner, Western Reserve Library School 1916, has resigned her position on the staff of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library to become librarian of the Switzerland County Public Library at Vevay.

Miss Edith Van Gorden of the Marion Public Library, who was on leave of absence attending the New York State Library School, 1917-1918, has been made first desk assistant. Miss Bessie Palmer, for ten years employed in the A. W. Leedy Book Store, has been appointed cataloger and assistant librarian.

Miss Dorris Vincent, formerly assistant of the Frankfort Public Library, was married to Lieut. William Hendricks, September 15th, at Camp Jackson, S. C.

Miss Hazel Warren has been granted leave of absence from the Indiana State Library to attend the New York State Library School at Albany.

Miss Elsa Wigginhorn, at one time librarian of the North Manchester Public Library, has been elected assistant in the Billings (Mont.) Memorial Library.

Miss Jeanette Williamson, who has been acting as substitute in the Noblesville Public Library, has been elected assistant in place of Miss Margaret Hull, who has resigned.

Miss Ida Wolfe of the Indiana University Library spent the month of August in the classification section of the Library of Congress at Washington. The University library is to be reclassified according to the Library of Congress system and Miss Wolfe was familiarizing herself with the practice in the Congressional library.

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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## THEORY

The theory of the present work is based on the assumption that the system of equations (1) can be solved by the method of separation of variables. This method is applicable to the case of a homogeneous system of equations with constant coefficients. The solution of the system of equations (1) is given by the following expression:

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{nmk} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{k\pi z}{c}$$

where  $A_{nmk}$  are the coefficients of the expansion. The coefficients  $A_{nmk}$  are determined by the boundary conditions. The boundary conditions are given by the following expressions:

$$u(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ at } x=0, y=0, z=0$$

$$u(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ at } x=a, y=b, z=c$$

$$u(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ at } x=0, y=b, z=c$$

$$u(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ at } x=a, y=0, z=c$$

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